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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

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Advertisements for this week's issue of THE

The announcement of seventy appointments in the New-York Custom-House will be received with lively interest-by the candidates. If Mr. Grinnell can succeed in getting men who want to work, instead of men who want sinecures, he will be more fortunate than many of his

predecessors.

The Police Commissioners of our city are now paid \$7,000 per annum-\$5,000 as Police Commissioners, \$1,500 as Excise Commissioners, and \$500 each as Health Commissioners; total, \$7,000. We cannot realize that an increase of this amount is required by justice, or would be approved by public sentiment.

The mail from Panama, which arrived here on Saturday, brings accounts of two more revolutionary attempts, in Guatemala and Peru. In Costa Rica and Ecuador new precautions were taken against threatened outbreaks, and in Colombia, the party of Mosquera, it is reported, intends to form five of the States into an independent republic. Unhappy South America!

Miss Kate Field, a lady whose literary abilities have already won her the widest audience that newspapers of the largest circulation and magazines of the highest repute can command, is to make her debut (in this vicinity). as a lecturer, this evening, on the platform of Mr. Beecher's lecture room. Attendants are not accustomed to hear dull discourses from that quarter, and they are sure to be in no danger of one to-night.

Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania writes a pri-Mr. Young, or that he had ever had any conversation with him or any gentleman connected Editor of The Philadelphia Post except of a

fore had with many editors of his acquaintance in New-York, Chicago, and other places. Mr. Cameron expresses great astonishment and surprise at the outrageous attack upon Mr.

Most of the appeals for additions to the Tax Levies at Albany seem to us unwarranted. We print the list elsewhere, and ask the Committee to credit no representations from this city, at this stage of the session, that such (or any) additional sums are needed, save on evidence of an absolutely unquestionable nature.]

San Francisco sends word that but two rails remain unlaid on their end of the great railway between the Oceans. It is the gladdest message the metropolis of the Pacific coast has Telegraph. The celebration which is soon to follow will be one of true California warmth and enthusiasm.

We appeal to the Senate Committee not to suffer the bill for the relief of our swindled Gas consumers to be done to death in the hands of its professed friends. At this stage of the session we cannot afford to risk the bill again in the House. Report it, as it came from that body. It is not perhaps the best law that might be made; but it is a great deal better than none at all. Pass it as it stands.

The Republicans in the Spanish Cortes do not constitute a majority, but future historians, we believe, will find in their ranks a larger proportion of prominent men than among their opponents. Among the orators, Señor Castelar will be accounted one of the greatest. His speech, on the 12th of April, against religious intolerance which we print this morning in another column, is described by the Madrid correspondence as the most powerful speech of the session. It carried the majority of the Cortes with it, and several Ministers and the President of the Cortes, Rivero, were among these who warmly congratulated the speaker. Public opinion also was outspoken in his favor; and, in his speech, the cause of religious toleration achieved the most complete victory

The practical advantages of aristocratic birth and family connections have just been well illustrated in the case of that ornament to the British baronetcy, Sir Eardley Culling Eardley. This young gentleman, it may be remembered, was some time ago sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for bigamy, attended with circumstances of peculiar perfidy. One of his victims was a young lady of New-York. It seems that the convict has now been unconditionally released, on the ground that his health requires a change of climate; -notwithstanding which he remains in England apparently hearty and happy, waiting-as an English paper suggests-to be married again before he goes abroad. Three days after his release he made his appearance at a ball,where we hope he did not flirt too much.

The May statement of the Public Debt is not so clear or complete as that with which Mr. Boutwell signalized his entrance upon the duties of the Treasury Department. What we have, however, is only an imperfect summary; the detailed statement is promised for to-day or tomorrow. Meanwhile the two salient features of our latest financial exhibit are a decrease of over six and a quarter millions during the month in our National Debt, and an increase of twelve millions in the mass of idle Gold steadily accumulating in our Treasury vaults. The first is certainly an encouraging circumstance; the other may be made so by a Secretary who knows how to use it. The frank expressions of opinion during his late visit here warrant us in believing that at last we have such a Secretary.

The semi-official announcement that Mr. Motley is to take out no instructions concerning the Alabama claims exhibits at once the consciousness of an impregnable position felt alike by the Government and People of this country, and our entire readiness to await a more convenient season, or a better temper on the part of our British cousins, before pressing the settlement of a matter which we can very well afford to leave open as long as they can. There is no menace of war in our action. There was no threat of hostilities in Taxes are promply collected, and at a the peremptory rejection of Mr. Johnson's treaty in the Senate. We are meditating no fillibusters' raid upon Canada or the British possessions in the West Indies. Mr. Motley has simply to tell the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs that we are assured in our position, and can afford to wait. That

The triumph of the "new movement" among the Virginia politicians-which we reckon to be about the same as abandonment of sulky discontent and acceptance of the situationis promptly followed by the death of the Rebel organ of Richmond. 'We cannot but recognize," writes its departing editor, "that no cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat." The sentiment is bad, but the moral is most sage. The effort to keep the spirit of Rebellion alive in its own smoldering ashes is a failure. Virginians have found more profitable work than brooding over the Lost Cause, denouncing the Condemned Nigger, and haughtily professing their resolve to have no part nor lot in this Yankee-Nigger Government. They mean to sell some of their lands, and improve the rest; to pay the negroes good wages and get good work out of them; to raise more Corn, and Wheat, and Tobacco; to develop their magnificent natural resources, maintain order, send their best men to Congress, and resume as commanding a place as their numbers and ability can secure in the legislation of the country. Wherefore it is but natural that the organs of the dead Rebellion, pure and simple, should themselves be dying. Their day is ended. Instead, we have Gen. Lee at the White House, consulting with President Grant as to the details for the submission of the new Constitution.

Our rejoicings over the aggregate of dismissals within the past month at the Treasury Department are tempered by the fear that a good many have only been made to get places for somebody else. If the three hundred and seventy-four who have been turned out can only be kept out, and nobody else let into their vacancies, the result would undoubtedly be a substantial reform. In so far as it is a mere rotation to find food wherewith to stop the hungry mouths of clamorous office-seekers, it is of less evident value. We believe there are far too many clerks employed in most of the Departments, yate note to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, and that the public service would be largely denying that he was in any way "fleeced" by benefited by reducing their numbers and raising the grade of their qualifications. But we doubt whether the wholesale dismissals of wowith him in reference to THE TRIBUNE, or men are always wise. Forty more are to go to-day. that he ever had any transaction with the If there is no work for them, by all means let them go-the Departments are not Infirmaries.

not keep them, and dismiss the men to the waiting Western cornfields?

Gen. Patrick H. Jones assumed the duties of Postmaster on Saturday, and was introduced to his subordinates by ex-Postmaster Kelly. He proceeded to appoint as his first Assistant William B. Taylor, who was appointed to a clerkship in the New-Brunswick Post-Office in 1815, was transferred to the New-York Post-Office in 1817, and has since been pretty constantly employed therein, having filled nearly every position up to that of Postmaster, to which he succeeded on the collapse of Isaac V. Fowler, early in 1861. He was continued as Postmaster by President Lincoln till April, 1862, when he was succeeded ever sent us since the opening of the Overland by Abraham Wakeman. Mr. Taylor has grown gray in the service, and has ever maintained a high reputation for capacity and integrity. His appointment gratifies a large circle of devoted friends.

Col. George B. Van Brunt has been selected by Gen. Jones for his second Assistant. He enlisted as a private in the armies of the Union on the first news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and rose by regular steps to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, having been in all the battles of the Tenth Army Corps. He has since served in the Assembly for one session, and was for two years Deputy Surveyor of the Port. He has ever been a zealous and efficient Republican, and enjoys a wide popularity.

We believe Gen. Jones has decided to make no more appointments for the present.

THE LAST WEEK.

Our Legislature is expected to adjourn next Thursday, and is pretty certain not to outlast the present week. As yet, few "big things" have been put through, though many have been attempted, and a good will to pass them, on due consideration, has been manifested. But the leading operators trust neither their employers nor each other very far; and no one is willing to help another out of the woods on the strength of a mere assurance that he shall be helped in turn. So one job waits on another, and nearly everything has drifted over to the week of adjournment. Henceforth, each day is freighted with its Millions, and those members who will neither sell their own votes nor allow others to do it with impunity must redouble their vigilance and summon all their courage. They must be impervious to entreaties, to whispered suggestions, and to vague assurances that this or that bill is "all right." They must work much harder than mechanics, and for less pay; but the responsibility is upon them, and they must meet it like men.

The Tax-Levies for this City are now in the Assembly, and will probably be reported from its Committee on Cities to-day. They were cut down in the Senate nearly One Million Dollars from the Municipal estimates; we hope they may be still further retrenched in the House. We hope, but not without fear; for so many personal axes have been sent up to be ground-part of them Republican axesthat we shall feel great relief when we bear that the bill is through the House in a shape that promises Reform. If there be not a resolute effort to make it better, there is a moral certainly that it will be made for worse.

It may be that some of the axes presented for grinding are good ones; but that fact is not decisive. If the Assembly begins to raise salaries or increase appropriations of any sort, no one can say where it will stop. The only safety is in not allowing the floodgates to be opened. It is not the business of the Legislature to raise Municipal salaries, &c., except on the application of the Municipal authorities. Its power over the Levies is revisory and limiting; it was never intended that the Legislature should increase expenditures; its business is to approve or reduce them. We beg the unbribed members to consider this; as for the other sort, we appeal to their constituents.

-Why the bill to upset the Tax Commission should be so desperately urged we can guess, but not why Republicans should be found pressing it, unless paid to do so. Notoriously, undeniably, the chief end of this bill is to legislate two or three hundred Republicans out of office and fill their places with Democrats. If those Republicans were corrupt, or inefficient, or incapable, this might be plausibly done; but nothing like this is pretended. Our very low percentage of cost. The Commissioners are capable and experienced. The entire machine is in good working order. The bill now before the Assembly makes no promise of retrenchment; on the contrary, it begins by increasing the number of Commissioners, and empowers the Commission to increase the number of clerks, &c., indefinitely. We feel confident that the cost of collecting our taxes will be increased \$100,000 per annum by the passage of this bill. Why a Republican should vote for such a measure, unless for cash in hand, we cannot imagine. If the object were simply to obviate all doubts or cavils as to the legality of the present Commission, why not enact that the two Commissioners longest in service should henceforth constitute the Commission, and so reduce instead of increasing the cost? The bill as it stands retrenches nothing, improves nothing, guards against no abuse or prodigality whatever. It ought to have no chance in a Republican Assembly; yet we are by no means sure

of its defeat, unless Time prove its mortal foe. -The Assembly has not passed the Senate's bill to punish frauds in canvassing or stuffing ballot-boxes; neither House, we believe, has passed the bill designed to punish the issuing of fraudulent Naturalization papers or attempting to register or vote thereon. The submission of the New Constitution has been made in the worst possible shape-every person wishing to ratify the Constitution being required to vote four separate ballots; when it would have been simply fair to allow every one desirous of voting either for against the New Constitution as a whole to do so. From the beginning of the session, save in the choice of a U. S. Senator and in ratifying the XVth Amendment, we have seen no evidence that the Republican party had a majority in either House, or that there was any predominant desire that the Republican ascendancy in our State, so fatally undermined, should ever be restored. With the New Constitution ratified, we shall hope to elect a better Senate and a far better

We have noticed, as a very curious coincidence, that whenever real estate is about to be offered for sale to the United States, there is a sudden finding of unexpected wealth and beauty in our last purchase; so that "discoveries in 'Alaska" may generally be regarded as pre-Sitka became when St. Thomas and Samana were in the market. A few days ago we had accounts of wonderful gold-mines in our polar territory, and immediately afterward there comes a project to bay a few States in Mexico.

the higher paid men who are retained, why whole business alone. We shall soon have as much territory for nothing as we can take care of for many generations.

> CUTTLE-FISH TACTICS. The N. Y. Times thus attempts once more to befog the great issue now pressing upon the

"The organization of a Reform League in Massachusetts, with a revision and reduction of the tariff rather than absolute free trade as its object, has reminded the champions of monopoly of the weakness of their position. They feel comparatively strong so long as the issue to be contested is limited to protection or free trade. The needs of the Treasury, the interests that have grown up under the present system, and the popular aversion to direct taxation pure and simple, are important aids in a contest thus narrowed to a single point. The prospect changes when, as now, free traders forego their extreme views, and rally to the support of those fwho, while conceding the continuance of moderate protection, propose to overthrow the colossal system of fraud and wrong which injures, under the pretense of protecting, domesto industry. For a struggle based upon the relative merits of a revenue tariff and a prohibitory tariff, the monopolists are not prepared."

Comments by The Tribune. attention of the country:

Comments by The Tribune.

Our present Tariff affords an annual revenue from Imports of more than One Hundred Millions of Dollars. The actual aggregate of our Imports is not one dime less than Four Hundred Millions per annum; exceeding the value of everything the outside world takes from us in return except Specie and Bonds by more than One Hundred Millions. If this is Prohibition, do we not need a new Dictionary?

There is no particle of evidence that "free 'traders forego their extreme views." Prof. Perry, their chief spokesman, lately declared, in answer to a question, that he was in favor of abolishing all duties on imports and supporting the Government and paying the interest on its Debt by means of an increased Income Tax. And the Free Traders are now sending Prof. Perry out to canvass the country.

The Free Traders are, for the most part, in earnest. They are hostile to the present Tariff because it is Protective, and not on the false assumption that it is prohibitory. They mean to break it down, not by substituting one more moderately Protective, but by enacting one which is not Protective at all. They denounce the duty on Lumber, which is barely twenty-five per cent., as fiercely as that on Salt, which they say is over 100 per cent. They use such allies as Wells and The Times, but with no design to follow or trust them.

In 1828-30, the country was assured that Gen. Jackson was in favor of "a judicious tariff." Pennsylvania thought this meant a Protective Tariff; South Carolina knew better. The Times will find that no such dodge will answer this

THE FIRST OF MAY.

New-York is the modern instance of the perrennial legend of the old woman who lived in a shoe and who had so many children she didn't know what to do. She drives them with curses of taxes to New-Jersey, whose waste places they have made to blossom as the rose. She offers them to Brooklyn for adoption. She entices them up the Hudson, and holds out Staten Island as a palace Beautiful. She banishes them to Connecticut, where her stern memory hardens their hearts and makes them Hunkers. She asks room for them in the Mississippi Valley, in the great Territories, on the Pacific Slope. And still they swarm from the broad toe of the old shoe at the Battery to the shining buckle at High Bridge. Every year tribes of them make a mad effort for room and freedom. The modern Knickerbocker is pomadic as a Tartar, within his lesser Tartary-the city limits. He moves from No. 5 to No. 7. He moves from Second-st. to Third. He moves from East Side to West, to move again next year from West Side to East. He wants a larger house or a smaller one, more showy or more cheap, nearer business or nearer the Park. Or the late landlord drives him forth with a twisted scourge of exorbitant rental. On Mrs. Knickerbocker falls the weight of the burden. It is she who plods from agent to agent for permits to see impossible houses. It is she who wanders up stairs and down stairs and through the lady's chamber to find dirty paint, and broken range, and defective waterpipes, and no closets. It is she who gives her days and eke her nights to contriving how the carpet cut for a room twelve feet square will cover an area of fourteen. It is she who must turn a dark closet into a well-ventilated bedroom. It is she who, foot-sore, weary, and disconsolate, looks around the shabby house she is driven to engage, murmuring, Is this the place I long have sought and mourned be-

cause I found it not? Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind. It is not enough that every year ten thousand people must part with that which stands to them for home; it is not enough that the house where the mother died or the babe was born must fall into strange hands; it is not enough that one may never drive a nail in his wall with the comfortable sense of possession. On the same day and in the same hour the dawn of change which possesses these ten thousand wretches drives them by one fell impulse to precipitate themselves on their neighbor's hearthstone. In the gray dawn they gather their Lares and Penates; merciless carmen pile their meager worldly wealth on mighty carts, engravings at the bottom and bureaus at the top. The garish sun shines out and shows how poor and shabby is the household gear, or the wickeder rain pours and makes it poorer and shabbier. The streets are full of a melancholy army without banners. Always the coming tenant arrives before his predecessor has stolen away. Each learns the secretest economical dodges of the other-the patches, the broken vases, the slip coverings that hide faded damask. They hate each other on the spot. The bureau of the Capulets scrapes off the veneering from the bureau of the Montagues as they crowd each other on the stoop. Inimical chairs break one another's legs in speechless disagreement. The incoming table viciously despoils the outgoing table of a castor. The servants of the two houses are ready to spill blood in the quarrel, while the small gamins of the street make off with such slight booty as doormats, carving-knives, boot-jacks, and bandboxes. The sun goes down on the wrath or the woe of twice ten thousand souls who, but that it was written that the First of May should be Moving Day, would not have been profane, would not have ground the face of the poor helpers, would not have snubbed husband or wife, would not have made

stance in pills and potions, and to stay at

versal moving on one day. It is useless. It is from 75 to 100 per cent cheaper from Liverpool ridiculous. It is criminal. The storm of Saturday was the most severe of the season. Delicate women and children trudged through it to cold houses, wet beds, hunger, and comfortlessness. The waste and ruin was enormous. The expense of moving on May Day is immense. There is no reason why, on the first of every February, the landlord should solemnly present himself to every tenant like a big and dreadful Fate, demanding what he has said to his soul concerning a good deal of alarm. A commercial conventhe next year's business. There is no sort of need that the tenant should budge before twelve o'clock of May Day, or be turned into the street. Let us have a spasm of sense. On any quarter-day let us give notice to quit, and on the ensuing quarter-day let us go as unimpaired in temper and estate as may be. "Life," said the sage Mantalini, "is a demnition grind." And he had never heard of Moving Day!

SPANISH WARFARE. Should the report be confirmed that Count

Valmaseda, Commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department of Cuba, has actually issued the proclamation that came last week by telegraph, the fact will do more than could anything else not only to alienate the sympathies of the world from Spain and warm all hearts toward her insurgent foes, but to dash the young hope of her own resurrection. According to that proclamation, every native male over fifteen years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, is to be executed. Every uninhabited dwelling, and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag shall be undisplayed, is to be burned. All women, absent from their homes, must come to Bajamo or [Jignani; if they do not come of their own free choice, they will be forced to come. This is simply barbarous. It is war in the old brutal style; war against all the modern principles of war; war as it was conducted in the Middle Ages. It suggests the policy of Philip II. The barbarity is marked by that characteristic of utter contempt for the subject which signalized the operations of that most Catholic prince. We have been trying hard of late to think well of Spain, hoping sometimes against hope. We have read over again her history with kindly eyes; we have made generous allowance for her difficulties; we have pitied her sorrows, cheered her endeavors, put the most charitable construction on her blunders, estimated at their fullest value her national qualities, thrust forward boldly the promising features in her new efforts at administration, praised her Ministers, borne witness to the good conduct of her people, hailed with enthusiasm every indication of improvement in her civil system, greeted with hearty thanks her aspirations after liberty of thought, worship, and speech, bespoken for her the indulgence of the public opinion, and maintained a stout conviction that her painful travail would issue in her deliverance from the ancient thralldom of tradition; and now, in a moment, she turns upon us and bids us believe ourselves grievously mistaken. She is the same old Spain her calumniators, as we thought them, declared her to be-haughty, supercilious, cruel, reckless, scornful of the opinion and the feeling of the civilized world. She could not, of course, be blamed for wishing to retain her possessions. Every nation on earth does that. All dismemberment is painful, We do not blame her for employing force to

keep so precious a tributary as the Island of Cuba. Every nation on earth would do the same. But she is to blame for using force as no nation on earth would do who values its fair fame. War, unhappily, is not likely to pass away from the usages of people calling themselves civilized and bearing the name of Christian. Nay, it seems to be as prevalent as ver. The art of war is studied, the machinery of war is perfected to an extent never dreamed of till this generation. The engines | facts! of destruction are numerous and fearful beyond precedent. But at the same time, it is not the monster it used to be. If not divested of its physical terrors, it is to some degree divested of its moral hideousness. There is in its conduct far less of hate and vindictiveness than there was. Civilization comes in to protect all but actual belligerents in life and property. Humanity comes in to save even belligerents from all unnecessary suffering through exposure, wounds, and captivity. War is entered into relunctantly, under protest, and with something like an apology to the spirit of a better age. The element of murder is sternly prohibited and kept down. Not a life is wasted that can be spared; and the tenderest services of men and women are pressed into the field to mitigate the horrors that cannot be avoided. This is now the recognized rule among all people. A new conscience has been created in military and imperial breasts which will demand to be respected and obeyed. No nation is strong enough to disregard its decree. Least of all can a nation afford to disregard it that, like Spain, labors under the reproach of being behind the rest, and claims sympathy on the score of her purpose to cast the reproach off. She should lead the rest, and justify her title to praise, as well as her promise of attainment, by showing how well she appreciates the lessons that civilization has learned. Is this the way she proves herself to be worthy a place among the Great Powers? If it is, she may abandon all hope of ever re-writing her history, for she will turn against her the very hearts that were beating proudly in her cause of national regeneration, and the very hands that were ready to render all the help they could toward its victory. They who hoped to see her live will rejoice to see her die.

TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN. One-third of the price of a bushel of Western wheat which is sold in New-York for \$1 50, represents the cost of its transportation to market, or to speak more exactly, the freight, insurance, and elevator charges on a bushel of grain moved from a point 200 miles west of Chicago to this port amount to the exorbitant sum of 521 cents. This of course is not only a severe tax upon the domestic consumer, but places us at a serious disadvantage in foreign markets. The remedy is not obvious. It is by no means certain that tolls can be reduced on the Erie Canal without involving an annual loss, or that the railroads which the lives of the dear little children a burden are already competing with the canals and drawwith unheard-of crossness; who, but that it ing off a large part of their tunnage, are making was written that the First of May should be more than their legitimate profits. The project Moving Day, would not, from exposure, have of diverting the grain trade to the Mississippi contracted an inflammatory rheumatism, or River and making St. Louis the successor of been racked with a cough, or laid up with a Chicago and New-Orleans the rival of Newsprained hand, or forced to spend their sub- York has been agitated this season with great vigor. Elevators are building at St. Louis, home all Summer to balance accounts. Only a | Cairo, and New-Orleans, and a "St. Louis Grain people indifferent as ourselves to the horrible, "Association" has been formed for the purpose liminaries to some new treaty. Our readers a people that reads with equanimity the of drawing the attention of merchants and promust remember how rosy all the letters from news of a battle which snuffed out forty thou- ducers to this avenue of shipment, and aiding sand lives, or dismisses with an ejaculation the private enterprise by loans. It is asserted by tale of a railroad accident which kills and the friends of this movement that grain mains a hundred wictims, or submits without can be sent to New-York for 10 cents a murmur to the presence of bone-boiling fac- a bushel less, and to Liverpool for 17 tories, or the condition of the gutters of half cents a bushel less by this route than purely business nature, just as he has hereto- If there is work, which they can do as well as All this looks queer, and we had better let the the streets, would tolerate this custom of uni-

to New-Orleans than from Liverpool to New-York, and are always cheaper the year round; that whereas it costs to move freight about 8 mills per tun per mile on canals, and 15 mills on railroads, it can be moved down the Mississippi for 1 mill; and, finally, that there is no danger of the grain spoiling under the burning sun of the Mexican Gulf.

The energy with which the undertaking has been pushed has naturally created in Chicago tion, composed of representatives from the boards of trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, and Oswego, and the Corn Exchange of New-York met there on Wednesday, the 28th, and appointed a committee to go to Albany for the purpose of securing a reduction of canal tolls, and another to consult with railway managers, underwriters, and the owners of elevators relative to a similar diminution of charges. The Convention debated the expediency of converting the Erie Canal into a free water course, by act either of Congress or of the State Legislature, but came to no conclusion, and likewise failed to agree upon a resolution in favor of the construction of the Niagara ship canal.

The Evening Post mistakenly says:

"THE TRIBUNE is now engaged in demonstrating that the Democratic party is a Protectionist party. For this purpose, it goes back this morning to the year 1828."

The Post errs needlessly. We stated the fact that the American people, including the industrious masses of either party, after ten years' earnest discussion, wherein Protection vs. Free Trade was the absorbing topic, united in a demand for Protection, whereof the Tariff of 1828 was the fruit. The Free-Labor Democrats of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, unanimously supported and carried that Tariff. The Slave-lords were hostile to Protection, then and always. The Adams party was more decidedly for Protection than the Jackson; but a decided majority of the representatives of each party from the Free States supported and passed it. That was the fact; and The Post may as well face it.

The Free Traders now mean to carry the Democratic party solid against Protection, and add Republicans enough to secure a triumph. We think they will fail-that, for every Republican they win, they will lose at least two Democrats on the issue of Protection. But the country is not now so well informed on the subject as it was in 1828; so we may lose a Bull Run at the outset, but we shall win an Appomattox at last.

The Evening Post still harps upon the statement that the broken rail by which the massacre was caused on the Long Island Railroad was of American iron; and thinks, if free trade had permitted us the blessing of English iron, the disaster would never have occurred. But inferior iron is used on our railroads, not because the companies cannot get no better, but because they will not pay for it. Some marvelonsly bad railroad iron is made in England; and the poorest quality of all, as The Post well knows, is exported to this country, and known to the trade as American iron. Protect us against this rotten stuff, and we can more easily afford to make better. Then punish railroad companies severely whenever accidents occur through the use of poor material, and prudence will get the better of their parsimony.

We are confident that the rail which caused the recent Long Island disaster, was never made in this country; but, if it was, let us know where and by whom. We can and will do something toward warning our countrymen against bad American rails, if we can but ascertain who made them. If this was an American-made rail, Mr. Charlick can post us as to its origin, and is bound to do so. Give us the

A young correspondent asks us what are "the best offices in the State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, which can be got by boys of sixteen years," and further explains that he does not mean small offices, but real good ones. He is the most promising specimen of a born office-beggar we ever heard of. We should recommend him to apply first for the reversion of Secretary Borie's office in case that gentleman should resign. If he doesn't get that, let him try for the Assistant Secretaryship of State, or an appointment as page in the House of Representatives. Failing in all-as it is quite possible he may do-let him go to school and learn how to make an honest living.

British ridicule of Mr. Reverdy Johnson for his assumption of an authority which he never possessed, has become a drug in the newspaper market; but the admission that he may have been equally absurd in his incessant adulation of England has the charm of novelty, as well as unexpected candor. The London Spectator says: "Mr. Motley is not likely to repeat his predecessor's blunder of buttering us, and, for our parts, we are glad of it. There is nothing particularly meritorious about England just now that we know of. And if there were, we would rather not hear of it so often."

According to the latest Brazilian accounts from Paraguay, the intended advance of the Allies inte the interior in search of Lopez had not yet begun, but Gen. Paranhos was on the point of marching, at the head of 3,000 men, against Villa Rica, which is still held by the Paraguayans. An active guerrilla warfare against the Allies is admitted to go on in two districts. Paraguayan accounts, on the other hand, claim for President Lopez an army of 10,000, at the head of whom he is soon expected to take again the offensive.

In the death of Mr. C. B. Seymonr, musical editor of The Times, the press of New York has lost one of its most accomplished members. He was a critic of most sound judgment, excellent taste, and a wide range of information; a polished and fascinating writer; and an honest and genial gentleman. He had enjoyed a varied experience in journalism, and in all the departments in which he had employed his facile pen, he had reflected credit upon himself and his profession.

The World says: "There are legitimate and proper, and illegitimate and highly improper, ways of advertising." We believe The World considers it a perfectly "legitimate and proper way of advertising" to send its posters free through the mails as public documents under the frank of a Member of Congress.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. The steamship Cella (Br.), Capt. Gleadell, London, April 10, and Havre, April 13, with merchandise and

M. Victorien Sardou has refused permission to the managers of country theaters in France, to play h is new drama of "Patrie" He reserves for the company of the Porte St. Martin, which purposes taking a summer tour through Belgium and the provinces, the right of